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OUR OBJECTIVE IS A PROSPEROUS, EXPANDING, AND FREE AGRICULTURE

NATIONAL FIRE PREVENTION WEEK - CCTOBER 7 - 13, 1956

President Eisenhower has proclaimed the week of October 7 to 13 as National Fire Prevention Week. The key to fire prevention is 'Don't give fire a place to start." Why invite destructive fire on farm premises by tolerating fire hazards or incurring fire risks? Every year farm fires cost about 3,000 lives and destroy more than \$150 million in property value. This loss of life and property with the accompanying grief and distress are largely preventable.

1957 MARKETING YEAR WOOL INCENTIVE ANNOUNCED

A shorn wool incentive price of 62 cents per pound of wool was announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on October 1, 1956. This price is the same as for 1955 and 1956 marketing years. Payment to producers under the 1957 program on shorn wool production and on marketings of live lambs (pulled wool compensating payments) will follow the same methods employed for the current 1956 program. Shorn wool payments will be equal to a percentage of each producer's cash return from wool sales. Lamb payments will be made to each producer who sells unshorn Lambs.

Payments under the 1955 program which ended March 31, 1956, amounted to \$44.90 for every \$100.00 producers received from shorn wool sales and 77 cents per hundred weight of lambs.

PRICE SUPPORTS FOR 1956 CORN AVAILABLE

Corn placed under loan must, except for moisture content, grade no. 3 or better, or no. 4 on the factor of test weight only, but otherwise no. 3 or better, and must meet the following requirements:

- (1) For ear corn placed under a farm-storage loan, the moisture content must not exceed 20.5 percent if the corn is tested for loan from time of harvest through February 1957.
- (2) For corn placed under a warehouse storage loan, and for shelled corn placed under a farm-storage loan, the moisture content must not exceed 13.5 percent irrespective of when the corn is tested for loan.

Corn delivered to CCC under a purchase agreement from other than approved warehouse storage must grade no. 5 or better, except that such corn may bear the special grade, "Weevily" in addition to the numerical grade.

The prices for farm-stored corn or corn purchased under purchase agreements based on above standards in Delaware will be \$1.65 per bushel for farms which complied with their acreage allotments or Soil Bank corn base with Acreage Reserve and \$1.40 per bushel for corn grown by farmers who did not comply with corn allotment or Soil Bank corn base. This is the first year that a support has been given to farmers who did not comply with their allotment.

Farm-stored loans will be accepted between harvest and January 31, 1957, and mature on May 31, 1957, in Delaware due to the presence of Angoumois Moth.

The government offer loans at 5 percent per annum payable in four yearly installments to farmers needing aid in building more storage space. For more details see your county ASC office.

PRICE SUPPORTS FOR 1956 SOYBEANS AVAILABLE

The 1956 county support rates per bushel for soybeans of the classes, Green Soybeans and Yellow Soybeans grading no. 2 or better, and containing from 13.8 to 14.0 percent moisture are \$2.10 per bushel in all three counties in Delaware.

The support rates for soybeans of the classes, Black Soybeans, Brown Soybeans, and Mixed Soybeans shall be 25 cents per bushel less than the support rates for the classes Green Soybeans and Yellow Soybeans.

Soybeans to be eligible for price support under the 1956 program must be produced in 1956, must grade no. 4 or better and contain not more than 14 percent moisture.

Price support on 1956 crop soybeans will be carried out as in the past through farm and warehouse stored loans and through purchase agreements. Loans and purchase agreements will be available from harvest time through January 31, 1957. Maturity date for loans will be May 31, 1957.

NEW PURCHASE PROGRAMS FOR BEEF, TURKEYS, EGGS, AND LARD

Purchase programs for hamburger, turkeys, shell eggs, and lard to aid producers and stabilize prices were announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on September 7 and October 2, 1956.

The program to aid beef producers is an offer by the Department to buy about 50 million pounds of boneless beef (hamburger style) to help encourage the domestic consumption of beef and assist livestock men who are beginning the heavy marketing season for grass cattle. Beef grading U.S. Commercial or U.S. Utility will make up the purchases.

With the 1956 turkey crop establishing a new record at 16 percent above one year ago, the new turkey purchasing program is aimed at stabilizing producer prices during the heavy marketing season.

As an aid to egg producers, the Department is prepared to purchase shell eggs as the normal seasonal increase in marketing occurs during the fall months. Purchases will be limited to quality eggs of medium or large size.

The lard buying program is to help hog producers by encouraging additional lard consumption in school lunches and eligible institutions.

The beef, turkeys, eggs, and lard purchased under the program will be distributed domestically to the national school lunch program, charitable institutions and by welfare recipients.

FARMERS RELEASED FROM 1956 ACREAGE RESERVE AGREEMENTS

Farmers who, through misunderstanding of the 1956 Acreage Reserve agreement, did not comply with the provisions of the agreement will be released from their agreements.

Failures to comply with 1956 Acreage Reserve agreements fall into two general groups; (1) farms on which there was no acreage actually placed in the Acreage Reserve after the agreement was signed by the operator, and (2) farms on which only a part of land designated in the agreement was actually placed in the Acreage Reserve.

On farms where the designated Acreage Reserve land has been or will be harvested or grazed and no payment is due to the operator, the agreement will be terminated.

On farms where part of the land designated as Acreage Reserve in the 1956 agreement has been grazed or harvested, the original agreement also will be terminated, but in this case the farm operator may sign a new agreement covering the land actually placed in the Acreage Reserve.

It may be several weeks before the necessary release forms and instructions are available at the county ASC office and farmers will be advised when forms and instructions are received.

DELAWARE 1957 "WINTER" WHEAT ACREAGE RESERVE

Seventy-four agreements have been signed to put a little over 1400 acres under the 1957 Wheat Acreage Reserve Program of the Soil Bank through September 28. There is one week more to accept agreements as the dead-line for sign-up under the winter wheat Acreage Reserve Program is October 5, 1956. Participating farmers will be eligible to receive a maximum of \$34,653.00 in Acreage Reserve payments if they remain in compliance with the program.

Aimed primarily at reducing price depressing surpluses of wheat, corn, cotton, rice, tobacco, and peanuts, the Acreage Reserve Program of the Soil Bank is available only to producers having acreage allotments or Soil Bank corn base acreage. Program details for 1957 have been made available so far only for winter wheat, seeded this fall for harvest next year.

Farmers with wheat Acreage Reserve agreements must plant within their corn allotments on Soil Bank corn base in 1957.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson announced on October 1, 1956, that farmers who sign 1957 wheat Acreage Reserve agreements and who have farm allotments on other crops, or a Soil Bank Corn Base Acreage, will be permitted to cancel their wheat Acreage Reserve agreements after the mailing of their last official notice of a farm allotment for 1957. Included in the announcement was provision that farmers, whose only farm allotment is for wheat and who have signed 1957 wheat Acreage Reserve agreements, may cancel or revise those agreements through the final signup date (October 5, 1956) for Acreage Reserve agreements for winter wheat.

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